

## SIN

Bad humours gather to a bile, or as divers kennels flow to one *sink*, so in short time their numbers increased. *Hayward.*  
Gather more filth than any *sink* in town. *Granville.*  
Returning home at night, you'll find the *sink*  
Strike your offended sense with double stink. *Swift.*

What *sink* of monsters, wretches of lost minds,  
Mad after change, and desperate in their states,  
Wearied and galled with their necessities,  
Durst have thought it? *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*  
Our soul, whose country's heav'n and God her father,  
Into this world, corruption's *sink*, is sent;  
Yet so much in her travail she doth gather,  
That the returns home wiser than she went. *Donne.*

SINLESS. *adj.* [from *sin*.] Exempt from sin.  
Led on, yet *sinless*, with desire to know,  
What nearer might concern him, how this world  
Of heav'n, and earth conspicuous, first began. *Milton.*  
At that tasted fruit,  
The sun, as from Thyestean banquet, turn'd  
His course; else how had the world  
Inhabited, though *sinless*, more than now  
Avoided pinching cold, and scorching heat? *Milton.*

Infernal ghosts and hellish furies round  
Environ'd thee; some howl'd, some yell'd, some shriek'd,  
Some bent at thee their fiery darts, while thou  
Sat'st unappal'd in calm and *sinless* peace. *Milton.*  
No thoughts like mine his *sinless* soul profane,  
Obscure of the night. *Dryden's Ovid.*  
Did God, indeed, insist on a *sinless* and unerring observance  
Of all this multiplicity of duties; had the Christian dispensation  
Provided no remedy for our lapses, we might cry out with  
Balaam, Alas! who should live, if God did this? *Rogers.*

SINLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *sinless*.] Exemption from sin.  
We may the less admire at his gracious condescensions to  
those, the *sinlessness* of whose condition will keep them from  
turning his vouchsafements into any thing but occasions of joy  
and gratitude. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

SINNER. *n. f.* [from *sin*.]  
1. One at enmity with God; one not truly or religiously  
good.  
Let the boldest *sinner* take this one consideration along with  
him, when he is going to sin, that whether the sin he is about  
to act ever comes to be pardoned or no, yet, as soon as it is  
acted, it quite turns the balance, puts his salvation upon the  
venture, and makes it ten to one odds against him. *South.*

2. An offender; a criminal.  
Here's that which is too weak to be a *sinner*; honest water,  
which ne'er left man 'till he mire. *Shakespeare's Timon.*  
Over the guilty then the fury shakes  
The sounding whip, and brandishes her snakes,  
And the pale *sinner* with her sisters tades. *Dryden's En.*  
Thither, where *sinner* may have rest, I go,  
Where flames refin'd in breasts seraphick glow.  
Whether the charmer *sinner* it or faint it,  
If folly grows romantick, I must paint it. *Pope.*

SINOFFERING. *n. f.* [from *sin* and *offering*.] An expiation or sacrifice for sin.  
The flesh of the bullock shalt thou burn without the camp:  
it is a *sinoffering*. *Ex. xxix. 14.*  
SINOPER, or *Sinople*. *n. f.* A species of earth; ruddle. *Ainsl.*  
To SINUATE. *v. a.* [from *sinus*, Latin.] To bend in and out.  
Another was very perfect, somewhat less with the margin,  
and more *sinuated*. *Woodward on Fossils.*

SINUATION. *n. f.* [from *sinuate*.] A bending in and out.  
The human brain is, in proportion to the body, much larger  
than the brains of brutes, in proportion to their bodies, and  
fuller of anfractus, or *sinuations*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*  
SINUOUS. *adj.* [from *sinuatus*, French, from *sinus*, Latin.] Bending  
in and out.  
Try with what disadvantage the voice will be carried in an  
horn, which is a line arched; or in a trumpet, which is a line  
retorted; or in some pipe that were *sinuous*. *Bacon.*  
These, as a line, their long dimension drew,  
Streaking the ground with *sinuous* trace. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*  
In the dissections of horses, in the concave or *sinuous* part of  
the liver, where the gall is usually seated in quadrupeds, I  
discover an hollow, long, and membranous substance. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

SINUS. *n. f.* [Latin.]  
1. A bay of the sea; an opening of the land.  
Plato supposeth his Atlantis to have sunk all into the sea:  
whether that be true or no, I do not think it impossible that  
some arms of the sea, or *sinus*, might have had such an original.  
*Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. Any fold or opening.  
To SIP. *v. a.* [from *sip*, Saxon; *sippen*, Dutch.]  
1. To drink by small draughts; to take at one apportion  
of the cup to the mouth no more than the mouth will contain.  
Soft yielding minds to water glide away,  
And *sip* with nymphs their elemental tea. *Pope.*

2. To drink in small quantities.  
Find out the peaceful hermitage;  
The hairy gown and mossy cell,  
Where I may sit and rightly spell  
Of ev'ry star that heav'n doth frow,  
And every herb that *sips* the dew. *Milton.*

3. To drink out of.  
The winged nation o'er the forest flies:  
Then stooping on the meads and leafy bow'rs,  
They (kim the floods and *sip* the purple flow'rs. *Dryden.*  
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Her face o' fire  
With labour, and the thing she took to quench it  
She would to each one *sip*. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
One *sip* of this  
Will bathe the drooping spirits in delight,  
Beyond the bliss of dreams. *Milton.*

SIPHON. *n. f.* [from *σῖφων*, *sipho*, Lat. *siphon*, Fr.] A pipe through  
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Beneath th' incessant weeping of these drains  
I see the rocky *siphons* stretch'd immense,  
The mighty reservoirs of harden'd chalk,  
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1. The word of respect in compellation.  
Speak on, *sir*.  
I dare your worst objections: if I blush,  
It is to see a nobleman want manners. *Shakespeare's H. VIII.*  
But, *sir*, be sudden in the execution;  
Withal obdurate; do not let him plead. *Shakespeare's R. III.*

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2. The title of a knight or baronet. This word was anciently  
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it in Hebrew characters.  
*Sir* Horace Vere, his brother, was the principal in the  
active part. *Bacon's War with Spain.*  
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I have adventur'd  
To try your taking of a false report, which hath  
Honour'd with confirmation your great judgment,  
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He lost his roast-beef stomach, not being able to touch a  
*sir-loin* which was served up. *Addison.*  
And the strong table groans  
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A virgin is his mother, but his *sir*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
The pow'r of the Most High. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
And now I leave the true and just supports  
Of legal princes and of honest courts,  
Whose *sirs*, great partners in my father's care,  
Saluted their young king at Hebron crown'd. *Prior.*

Whether his hoary *sir* he spies,  
While thousand grateful thoughts arise,  
Or meets his spouse's kinder eye. *Pope's Chorus to Brutus.*  
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Sing, *siren*, to thyself, and I will dote;  
Spread o'er the silver waves thy golden hairs,  
And as a-bed I'll take thee, and there lie. *Shakespeare's*

SIRIASIS. *n. f.* [from *σῖρις*, *siris*, Greek.] An inflammation of the brain  
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The hairy gown and mossy cell,  
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SIRIUS.

## SIT

SIRIUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] The dogstar.  
SIRIUS. *n. f.* [Italian; *sirus ventus*, Latin.] The south-east  
or Syrian wind.  
Forth rush the levant and the ponent winds,  
Eurus and Zephyr, with their lateral noise,  
Siracus and Libeccio. *Milton.*

SIRIUS. *n. f.* [from *sir*, *ba* *Minshew*.] A compellation of re-  
proach and insult.  
Go, *sirrah*, to my cell;  
Take with you your companions: as you look  
To have my pardon, trim it handsomely. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
To have my pardon, trim it handsomely. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
Sirrah, There's no room for faith, troth, or honesty in  
this bosom of thine. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
It runs in the blood of your whole race, *sirrah*, to hate  
our family. *L'Estrange.*

Gods how the goddess greets her son,  
Come hither, *sirrah*; no, begone. *Prior.*  
Come hither, *sirrah*; no, begone. *Prior.*  
Shall I, whose ears her mournful words did seize,  
Her words in *sirrah* laid of sweetest breath, *Sidney.*

Not poppy, nor mandragora,  
Nor all the drowsy *sirrah* of the world  
Shall ever med'cine thee to that sweet sleep,  
Which thou ow'd'st yesterday. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
And first, behold this cordial jasp here,  
That flames and dances in his crystal bounds,  
With spirits of balmy, and fragrant *sirrah* mixt. *Milton.*

Those express'd juices contain the true essential salt of  
the plant, for if they be boiled into the consistence of a *si-  
rup*, and set in a cool place, the essential salt of the plant  
will shoot upon the sides of the vessels. *Arbutnot.*  
SWEET. *adj.* [from *sirup*.] Sweet, like *sirup*; bedewed with  
sweets.  
Yet when there haps a honey fall,  
We'll lick the *sirup* leaves: *Drayton's Q. of Cynthia.*  
And tell the bees that their's is gall. *Drayton's Q. of Cynthia.*

SIRUP. *adj.* [from *sirup*.] Resembling *sirup*.  
Apples are of a *sirup* tenacious nature. *Mortimer.*  
SISE. *n. f.* [contracted from *assise*.]  
You said, if I returned next *sise* in lent,  
I should be in remitter of your grace. *Donne.*

SISKIN. *n. f.* A bird; a green finch.  
SISTER. *n. f.* *γῑσῑρῑς*, Saxon; *zuster*, Dutch.]  
1. A woman born of the same parents; correlative to brother.  
Her *sister* began to scold. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*  
I have said to corruption, thou art my father: to the worm,  
thou art my mother and my *sister*. *Jer. xvii. 14.*  
2. One of the same faith; a christian. One of the same nature,  
human being.  
If a brother or *sister* be naked, and destitute of food, and  
you say unto them, depart in peace, be you warmed and fil-  
led: notwithstanding you give them not those things which  
are needful to the body, what doth it profit? *James ii. 15.*  
3. A woman of the same kind.  
He chid the *sister*, *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
And bade them speak to him. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

4. One of the same kind; one of the same office.  
The women, who would rather wrest the laws,  
Than let a *sister* plaintiff lose the cause,  
As judges on the bench more gracious are,  
And more attune to brothers of the bar,  
Cry'd one and all, the suppliant should have right:  
And to the grandame hag adjudg'd the knight. *Dryden.*

There grew two olives, clost of the grove,  
With roots entwint'd, and branches interwove:  
Alike their leaves, but not alike their smil'd  
With *sister*-fruits: one fertile, one was wild. *Pope.*  
SISTER in law. *n. f.* A husband or wife's sister.  
Thy *sister* in law is gone back unto her people: return thou  
after thy *sister* in law. *Ruth i. 15.*

SISTERHOOD. *n. f.* [from *sister*.]  
1. The office or duty of a sister.  
She abhor'd  
Her proper blood, and left to do the part  
Of *sisterhood*, to do that of a wife. *Daniel's Civil War.*

2. A set of sisters.  
3. A number of women of the same order.  
I speak,  
Wishing a more strict restraint  
Upon the *sisterhood*, the votarists of Saint Clare. *Shakespeare.*  
A woman who flourishes in her innocence, amidst that  
spite and rancour which prevails among her exasperated *sister-  
hood*, appears more amiable. *Addison's Freeholder.*

SISTERLY. *adj.* [from *sister*.] Like a sister; becoming a  
sister.  
After much debatement,  
My *sisterly* remorse confutes mine honour,  
And I did yield to him. *Shakespeare.*

To SIT. *v. n.* *preterite*, *I sat*. [*sittan*, Gothick; *yttean*, Sax.  
*sittan*, Dutch.]

1. To rest upon the buttocks.  
There were flays on each side of the *sitting* place. *1 Chron.*  
He *sat* for alms at the beautiful gate. *Acts iii. 10.*  
Their wives do *sit* beside them carding wool. *Mary's Virgil.*  
Aloft in awful state,  
The godlike hero *sat*. *Dryden.*  
On his imperial throne.

2. To perch.  
All new fashions be pleasant to me,  
I will have them whether I thrive or thee,  
Now I am a frisker, all men on me look,  
What should I do but *sit* cock on the hoop?  
What do I care if all the world me fail,  
I will have a garment reach to my tail. *Beard.*  
I will have a state of rest, or idleness.  
3. To be in a state of rest, or idleness.  
Shall your brethren go to war, and shall ye *sit* here? *Num.*  
Why *sit* we here each other viewing idly. *Milton.*

4. To be in any local position.  
I should be still  
Plucking the grafts to know where *sits* the wind:  
Peering in maps for ports. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*  
Thole  
Appointed to *sit* there had left their charge. *Milton.*  
The ships are ready, and the wind *sits* fair. *A. Phillips.*

5. To rest as a weight or burthen.  
Your brother's death *sits* at your heart. *Shakespeare's*  
When God lets loose upon us a sickness, if we fear to die,  
then the calamity *sits* heavy on us. *Taylor.*  
To tofs and flings, and to be restless, only galls our fores,  
and makes the burden that is upon us *sit* more uneasily. *Tillotson.*  
Fear, the last of ills, remain'd behind.  
And horror, heavy *sat* on every mind. *Dryden.*  
Our whole endeavours are intent to get rid of the present  
evil, as the first necessary condition to our happiness. No-  
thing, as we passionately think, can equal the uneasiness that  
*sits* so heavy upon us. *Locke.*

6. To fettle; to abide.  
That this new comer shame,  
There *sat* not and reproach us. *Milton.*  
When Thetis blubb'd, in purple not her own,  
And from her face the breathing winds were blown;  
A sudden silence *sate* upon the sea,  
And sweeping oars, with struggling, urg'd their way. *Dryd.*  
He to the void advanc'd his pace,  
Pale horror *sat* on each Arcadian face. *Dryden.*

7. To brood; to incubate.  
As the partridge *sitteth* on eggs, and hatcheth them not, so  
he that getteth riches not by right, shall leave them in the  
midst of his days. *Jer. xvii. 11.*  
The egg laid and fever'd from the body of the hen, hath  
no more nourishment from the hen; but only a quickening  
heat when the *sitteth*. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
She mistakes a piece of chalk for an egg, and *sits* upon it in  
the same manner. *Addison.*

8. To be adjusted; to be with respect to fitness or unfitness,  
decorum or indecorum.  
This new and gorgeous garment, majesty,  
*Sits* not so easy on me as you think. *Shakespeare's*  
Heav'n knows,  
By what by-paths, and indirect crook'd ways  
I met this crown; and I myself know well,  
How troublesome it *sate* upon my head;  
To thee it shall descend with better quiet. *Shakespeare's*  
Your preferring that to all other considerations does, in the  
eyes of all men, *sit* well upon you. *Locke.*

9. To be placed in order to be painted.  
One is under no more obligation to extol every thing he  
finds in the author he translates, than a painter is to make  
every face that *sits* to him handsome. *Garth.*

10. To be in any situation or condition.  
As a farmer cannot husband his ground so well, if he *sits* at  
a great rent; so the merchant cannot drive his trade so well,  
if he *sits* at great usury. *Bacon.*  
Suppose all the church-lands were thrown up to the laity;  
would the tenants *sit* easier in their rents than now? *Swift.*  
11. To be fixed, as an assembly;  
12. To be placed at the table.  
Whether is greater he that *sitteth* at meat, or he that serv-  
eth? *Luke xxii. 27.*  
13. To exercise authority.  
The judgment shall *sit*, and take away his dominion. *Dan.*  
Asses are ye that *sit* in judgment. *Judges v. 10.*  
Down to the golden Chersonese, or where  
The Persian in Echazan *sate*. *Milton.*  
One council *sits* upon life and death, the other is for taxes,  
and a third for the distributions of justice. *Addison.*  
Alert, ye fair ones, who in judgment *sit*,  
Your ancient empire over love and wit. *Rousseau.*